

DEWEY WON

Our Glorious Naval Victory

IN MANILA BAY.

Many of the Spanish Ships Destroyed.

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT

Havoc of Our Guns Among the Enemy's Fleet.

HER FLAGSHIP BURNED

The Cruiser Castillo Suffers the Same Fate.

ANOTHER CRUISER BLOWN UP.

Other Vessels Sunk to Prevent Capture by Our Fleet.

But Manila Is Not Yet Won—Admiral Dewey, with the Olympia, Raleigh, and Two Other Vessels, Made His Way Into the Big Bay Early Yesterday Morning—The Spanish Fleet in the Harbor Was Supported by the Guns of the Fortifications and of Cavité. Ten Miles Away—The Report Indicates That the Scene of Battle Was Near Cavité Than Manila—There Were Two Fights, and in the Interval Admiral Dewey Landed His Wounded on the Shore to the West of Manila—The Spaniards Say Our Losses Were Large—In Addition to the Reina Maria Cristina and the Castillo Burned, and the Don Juan de Austria Blown Up, the Mindanao and the Don Antonio de Ulloa Were Severely Injured and Several Others Were Destroyed by the Spaniards Themselves—Capt. Cadarso, Commander of the Spanish Flagship, Was Killed—The Submarine Defences at the Mouth of the Bay Did Not Interfere with the Entrance of Our Fleet—All the Spanish Ships That Were Left Finally Withdrew to the Edge of Manila, Where They Were Under the Walls of the Forts—One of the Greatest Naval Duels Ever Witnessed—All This Information Comes from Madrid, Interlarded with Joy Over Spain's Victory!

The following accounts of the battle between Admiral Dewey's fleet and Spain's are all from Spanish sources. The Spaniards control the cable from Manila, and nothing favorable to the American arms would be allowed to pass through it.

The significance of the Spanish version of the fight is in the fact that it admits the loss of three of the finest of the Spanish ships and does not mention the loss of an American ship. It seems plain that Dewey has practically destroyed the Spanish fleet. It will be several days before his report of the battle can be received.

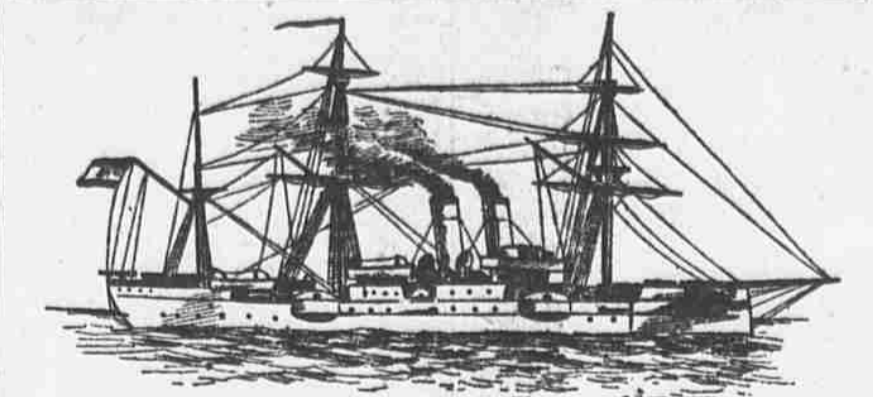
FIRST REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.
Special Cable Despatches to the Sun.
MADRID, May 1, 6:20 P. M.—Enthusiasm was produced here this evening by the publication of the contents of a private cable despatch from Manila, which told of what, according to the Spanish sender of the despatch, was a glorious victory of the Spaniards over the American squadron that was sent to capture Manila. The people of Madrid are overjoyed to hear that the boasted superiority of the American Navy has been shown by the first engagement to

be based on nothing but the usual bragadoct of the natives of the United States. There are not lacking those, however, who gather from the details already made public by official permission that the Spanish victory is more than likely to turn out a serious defeat when the actual facts become known. Former experiences have taught these doubters to place little faith in the rosy reports of the always victorious Spanish army and navy.

The cable referred to says that the American squadron, under command of Admiral Dewey, arrived off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning. As soon as the light

gave some of the details of the fighting which occurred there this morning. In this despatch it is declared that the ship which was burned was the Reina Maria Cristina, the flagship of Admiral Montijo. No explanation is given as to how the ship caught fire, but it is generally believed that a shell from one of the American vessels was the cause. The burning of the flagship made it necessary for the Admiral to transfer his flag, and he went on board the Isla de Cuba, whence he directed the operations of his squadron.

The Maria Cristina was not the only



REINA CRISTINA.
The flagship of Admiral Montijo. She was burned during the battle, and the Admiral transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba.

was sufficiently strong the American warships took up positions assigned to them by signals from the flagship and at once opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and the forts protecting the harbor. Both the forts and the warships responded, and in a few minutes the engagement became general. The third-class unprotected cruiser San Juan de Austria took a prominent part in the fighting, and the attention of a number of the American vessels was directed to her, with the result that she was severely damaged and her commander killed.

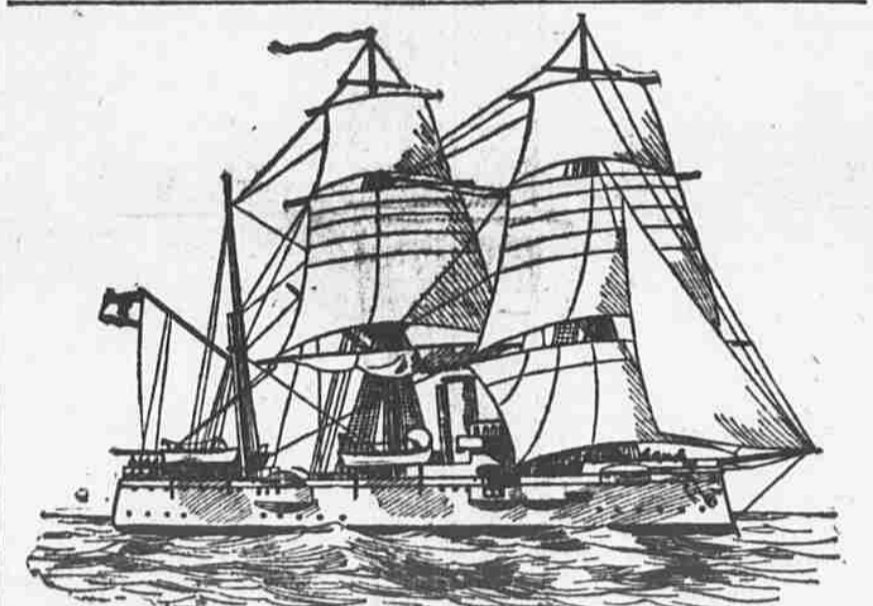
Another Spanish vessel was burned. The defence was so well sustained that the American squadron was compelled to retire in a badly damaged condition.

The Americans completed what repairs

vessel that was destroyed by fire. A shell caused a conflagration on board the second-class, partly protected cruiser Castillo, and shortly afterward she was also abandoned.

Despite the glowing account of a great victory for the Spanish forces contained in the first despatches made public, the official despatch adds, after telling of the burning of the Maria Cristina and the Castillo, that other ships of the squadron had to withdraw into the harbor, where they sought safety under the guns of the forts, while still others were sunk in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Herald says that Admiral Montijo transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba between the two encounters in order to better direct the operations. He thus escaped the



VELASCO, DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA, AND DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA.
These third-class cruisers are of the same model. The Don Juan de Austria was blown up.

was possible under the circumstances, and again attacked the Spanish warships. The latter responded to the American fire, gun for gun, and the Americans again sustained considerable loss.

In this latter engagement the Spanish warships Mindanao and Don Antonio de Ulloa, which were well and bravely fought, were slightly damaged by the American fire.

The forts at Cavité, which is ten miles to the southwest of Manila, took an active part in both engagements, but in the last fight they kept up a stronger and steadier fire upon the American squadron than when they were first engaged, the troops manning the guns apparently gaining in coolness and accuracy of aim as the fighting progressed.

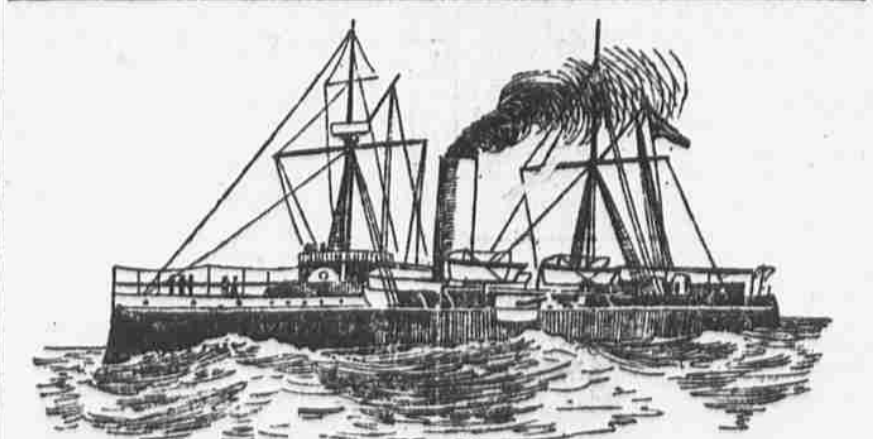
fate of the commander of the Maria Cristina, who lost his life in the engagement.

According to the advice received the Americans apparently began the second engagement after they had landed their wounded on the west side of the bay, whither they proceeded after retiring from the first engagement.

The Ministers refer to the Spanish losses as serious, but honorable, which leads to the belief that the number of killed and wounded were larger than has yet been made public.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

The following official telegram from the Governor of the Philippine Islands to Gen. Corra, Minister of War, has arrived:



ISLA DE CUBA AND ISLA DE LUZON.
These third-class protected warships are of the same model. The Spanish Admiral transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when the Reina Maria Cristina was burned.

When Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, was informed of the success of the Spanish arms he expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish soldiers and sailors. He at once telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montijo, the commander of the Spanish squadron, and highly commended the valor of the crews of the various ships when they were under the fire of superior vessels.

MADRID, May 1—11:50 P. M.—An official telegram has been received from Ma-

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, which was forcing a passage under the obscurities of night. At daybreak the enemy took positions, opening strong fire against the fort at Cavité and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the forts at Cavité and Manila, and obliged the enemy with heavy loss to change their position and manoeuvre repeatedly.

"At 9 o'clock the American squadron

took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the superiority of the enemy, naturally suffered severe loss. The Maria Cristina is afire. Another ship, supposed to be the Don Juan de Austria, is blown up. There was considerable loss of life.

"Capt. Cadarso, commanding the Maria Cristina, is among the killed.

"I cannot now send further details. The spirit of the navy, army, and volunteers is excellent."

OUR ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

The Minister of Marine joined the Council of Ministers this evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish forces had gained a victory in the Philippines. He said that it was difficult to restrain his joyful emotions.

A despatch to the Liberal from Manila says that the American squadron arrived in sight of Subig Bay at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A reconnaissance was made of the bay, after which the vessels immediately left, it is believed in the direction of Manila. The Spanish land forces are watching the coast to prevent a landing, which would be difficult now.

Several private telegrams now confirm the reports of a battle at Manila. They all concur in stating that the Spanish losses were heavy.

Commodore Dewey made his way into the bay with the Olympia, Raleigh, and two other vessels, despite the submarine defences placed in the channels to the right and left of Corregidor Island, where there was also a battery.

The Spanish squadron, though markedly inferior in guns and armament to the American vessels, attacked the latter with great gallantry, and, according to these telegrams, compelled them to withdraw.

The Governor of the Philippines has telegraphed that the Manila squadron is in a good strategic position off Cavité. He added that the arming of the volunteers continues, and that the Spaniards are ready to resist any attempt to land and to defend the integrity of the country.

SPANISH BOMBARD.

MADRID, May 2—1 A. M.—The battle of Cavité is regarded as a brilliant page in Spanish history. Admiral Lermajo has cabled the following despatch to Admiral Montijo:

"Honor and glory to those who fought so heroically for the country."

A brief meeting of the Cabinet was held last evening, at which the Ministers considered the official announcement of the battle. Prime Minister Sagasta afterward went to the Palace and announced the news to the Queen Regent, who displayed great emotion.

The city is wildly excited. LONDON, May 1.—Despatches received to-night from Madrid say that the news of the engagement at Cavité produced hopefulness among all classes, especially in view of the fact that the American vessels were obliged to retreat before an inferior naval force.

Notwithstanding the severe damage sustained by the Spanish ships, which is freely admitted, naval officers in Madrid consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to it having no base where the ships can repair, obtain further supplies of coal, or obtain the necessary fresh supplies of provisions.

The despatches say that the damage done to the Spanish ships Mindanao and Ulloa was very severe, although no details are given.

The conflict is described as being terrible. It is said that the Spanish losses were heavy. The American ships suffered severely.

A despatch from Hong Kong says that the authorities at Manila have issued placards alleging that a Spanish cruiser on April 24 (Sunday last) fought and sunk two American warships. The story is regarded as an absurd attempt to impress the natives.

Letters to the Cuban Junta here say that the Spaniards scuttled the cruiser Castillo in shallow water near the entrance to Manila, their intention being to use her as a stationary battery. Some guns from the ships have been landed at the entrance to the harbor, where they will be mounted to augment the strength of the defences there.

CLOSING THE ENTRANCE TO THE PORT.

HONG KONG, May 1.—The Philippine rebels affirm that if the American squadron will close the port of Manila seaward they will cut off the supplies landward. The city could then not hold out for more than two weeks. Internal trouble is feared in the Philippines, and the British Consul at Manila has asked that the warship Edgar be sent to protect British interests.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The Times accepts the Spanish report only so far as it admits defeat.

Special Cable Despatches to the Sun.

LONDON, May 2.—The Morning Post, commenting on the reports of the battle at Manila, says that, allowing for the incompleteness of the reports, the substantial advantage of the battle rests with Spain.

The Graphic says it expects that the facts have been distorted to suit feverish opinion in Madrid, but adds that it is clear that the Americans do not possess Manila,

and it is questionable whether another attack will enable them to capture the town. If this is so, the American squadron must be in a difficult position. With probably half of its ammunition gone and no base to retire upon to refit and retool, the squadron risks being shut up in a neutral harbor for the rest of the war. If Commodore Dewey has sufficient coal to carry him to San Francisco he ought to make for there immediately.

The Times accepts the Spanish account only so far as it acknowledges defeat, which is thinly disguised under congratulations upon the bravery of the Spanish officers and men. Still, the paper says, the attacking squadron may be unable to reattempt the capture of Manila until it recovers and repairs, which will possibly involve a long delay. Meanwhile Spain may retain her hold on her threatened dependency, the loss of which would be only too likely at the present moment to increase political rivalries in the far East.

The Times says it believes that there is a certain risk that the development of the war in the Philippines will be followed by an accentuation of the jealousy of the American policy which is shown by Continental papers.

PARIS, May 1.—The Temps says it believes that the powers are biding their time for intervention in the Spanish-American dispute.

MADRID ON THE VERGE OF RIOT.

The People Wake Up to the Terrible Results of the Naval Fight.

Special Cable Despatches to the Sun.

LONDON, May 1.—A despatch received from Madrid late to-night indicates that the public there is at last waking up to the fact that the Spanish arms have really suffered a terrible reverse in the Bay of Manila.

There was a loud demand from the street crowds for an explanation of the fact that so many warships had been lost in a great Spanish victory.

A large force of the Civil Guards was called out to overcome the crowds, who undoubtedly were on the verge of rioting.

WHEN SPAIN HAS HAD ENOUGH.

Interest in the anticipated naval engagement was intense in Washington to-day.

Special Cable Despatches to the Sun.

MADRID, May 1.—The speech made by Señor Silveira in the Cortes on Saturday is widely discussed. He said he thought that war with the United States was solely a question of honor.

Spain, by granting autonomy, had relinquished all her rights in Cuba that were worth anything. She no longer had any material interests in the island, but, anxious to save the honor of her flag, she had been driven into war.

The army and navy would certainly defend her honor heroically, but it was incumbent on the Cortes to interfere the moment the duel had gone far enough for honor to be satisfied.

Señor Silveira alluded to an impending European congress for a settlement of the dispute.

LONDON, May 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says he thinks that Señor Silveira's speech marks the turning point in Spanish politics for a novel and startling departure from the traditional ideas of the Spaniards in colonial questions. The speech, he adds, has made a profound impression. He quotes a passage from it, wherein Señor Silveira said it behooved the Prime Minister to assume without hesitation the responsibility of deciding when the point of honor would have been sufficiently satisfied.

Therefore, when the Spanish armies and fleets had, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, done enough for the honor of Spain, the time would also come for an appeal to the European powers in order that they decide what should be done to restore peace and decide the fate of Cuba, because these Powers were all interested in the future of Cuba on account of its position in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Señor Silveira said that all idealistic ideas in foreign policies were things of the past and nations nowadays were only moved by their interests.

Therefore, if Spain solicited the assistance of the powers in the Cuban question with the view to attain peace, she must approach them with something practical, "with her hands full."

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Hundreds of Residents and Merchants Leave—Many Warned About the Naval Fight.

Special Cable Despatches to the Sun.

HONG KONG, May 1—3 P. M.—The steamer Mennon arrived here from Manila last night, bringing the chief Spanish residents of the city, 550 of the leading merchants and traders, and a large amount of specie. When the Mennon left, the Spanish squadron was cruising off the Island of Luzon. Two gunboats were anchored in the South Channel, and a third was just entering the port, towing a large lighter that was to be used in laying mines. The Mennon saw nothing of the American squadron.

LONDON, May 1.—A despatch from Hong Kong to the Evening News says that Admiral Montijo,

commanding the Spanish squadron at the Philippines is using Subig Bay, a short distance north of Manila, as his central base. He intends to play hide and seek with the Americans until the latter draw fire from the batteries at Corregidor and Palo Caballero. Then the Spanish vessels will leave Subig Bay while the Americans are endeavoring to force an entrance into the bay, hoping to find Commodore Dewey's squadron in difficulties.

An order for a large floating dock, for use at Subig Bay, according to the correspondent, has been passed toward Washington relating to fighting at Manila. It is said that one gunboat was lost, but it is not reported to which side she belonged.

The Exchange Telegraph Company prints a despatch from Washington saying that a great battle has occurred at the Philippines, in which the Spaniards lost 2,000 men and the Americans 500. The Americans are said to have lost two ships. Little if any reliance is placed on this report.

The report from Washington appears to be the rumor to the above effect that was current in the streets there on Saturday, as recorded in THE SUN yesterday.

The cable is clear for the use of correspondents, but no despatches from Hong Kong or Manila mention any fighting.

SINGAPORE, May 1.—It is declared here that the leader of the Philippine insurgents has joined Commodore Dewey, the commander of the American squadron, and has submitted to him a scheme for the independence of the islands, with free trade to the world.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

President McKinley Receives Despatches Over the White House Wire.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Just before he retired to-night Secretary Long said that he had heard nothing official of the result of the engagement between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet and land batteries at Manila. He would not be surprised if the first advice from Commodore Dewey did not come for several days, as the enemy controls the telegraph line running out of Manila, and the American commander would be obliged to send his despatches to Hong Kong by one of his gunboats. It is 600 miles from Manila to Hong Kong, and a vessel going at the rate of twelve knots an hour—and hardly any despatch boat would proceed faster than that for such a long distance—would take more than two days to get to the English-Chinese port. Therefore it is quite probable that official advice will not be received in this country until Tuesday. Some naval officers think that a week will elapse before Commodore Dewey's report is at hand. They suggest in support of this opinion that the American commander would not detach any of his squadron for despatch purposes unless he had gained a complete victory. While his formation is far superior to that of the enemy, he needs every ship to make the victory quick and sure.

Interest in the anticipated naval engagement was intense in Washington to-day. It was quite as keen, perhaps more so, at the White House as among the crowds that surrounded the President's residence. The news was great cheering from the dense throngs of people gathered around the newspaper offices when despatches from Madrid, practically admitting Spanish defeat, were displayed. The excitement and patriotism of the crowds were shown at every opportunity. For the first time since the war began, the English language began to take more than a passing interest in the conflict with Spain. In the Blue parlors of the White House was an anxious, intensely interested party of public officials, personal friends of the President and members of his family. All these came to hear the news from the far East. Some of those present knew Commodore Dewey personally, and found an added interest in that fact. The President and Mrs. McKinley had with them the President's Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Secretary Blair, Chauncey M. Dewey, who was accompanied by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York; Secretary Porter and a number of others. All these listened intently to the reading of the news bulletins, which were received over the wire leading directly into the White House. Upstairs in the executive offices telegraph operators were busy transcribing the stirring news about the battle of Manila. Downstairs in the Blue Parlors the President and his guests could hardly repress a desire to cheer every time a bulletin telling of the American victory was read.

The number and names of all the Spanish vessels engaged in today's affair are not known here. If half a dozen Spanish gunboats which have been stationed in the southern end of the Philippines reached Manila in time to help oppose the American squadron, there were a dozen cruisers and gunboats in the opposing force. A number of other Spanish vessels are at the Philippines, but it is hardly probable that these craft, mere wooden makeshifts of warships, would dare risk an encounter with the fine protected vessels of the United States.

THE SUN of April 28 told something about the enemy's force which would probably oppose Commodore Dewey, and described by fifty the vessels of the Spanish and American squadrons. It was shown by comparison that Commodore Dewey had fewer ships than his opponent, but that in construction and armament they were far superior.

No fear as to the result of an engagement with the Spanish naval force was felt in Washington. The forts guarding Manila, however, were an uncertain quantity. Recent advice from abroad indicated that they had modern batteries of high power, and were not wholly equipped with old-fashioned smooth-bores.

The President resumed at 11 o'clock without waiting for further news. At midnight, as Secretary Porter left the White House, he said that no information had been received there except that contained in the newspaper despatches. Secretary Long, who remained up longer than usual reading press despatches, and Capt. Crowder, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, also said that no official advice from the Philippines had been received.

Interest in the reports of Admiral Dewey's victory was intense at the various Washington clubs, especially at the Navy and Army Club, where officers discussed the news eagerly and sought further information by telegraphing to the newspaper offices.

MANILA AND ITS BAY.

Spaniards Say We Could Never Get In Without a Navy as Strong as a Land Army.

Reports last week asserted that the entrance to Manila Bay was guarded by fifty or sixty heavy guns and that it would be impossible for the American fleet to enter the bay without the aid of battleships and the cooperation of a strong land force. They didn't know what was possible to an unarmored Manila. Manila is a very bustling port with a very beautiful bay. The town, which is the capital of the Philippines, is a city of 250,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1880. The large bay, on the shores of which it lies, is oval in form and at least 120 miles in length. Into it the River Pasig empties. The city proper,

that is the fortified portion of it, is on the left bank of the Pasig, a spot selected in 1571 by Lopez de Legaspi as the future center of Spanish power in the islands. The Spanish and Creole portion of the population constitutes about one-tenth of the whole, the others being natives and Chinese. Most of the Chinese are engaged in commerce.

The city proper is a group of forts, convents, and administrative buildings. It is surrounded by lofty walls and connected with the commercial part of the community on the right bank of the Pasig by two fine bridges.

As a center of trade it is admirably situated at the mouth of a navigable river and of an interior sea which insures it the products of a whole province. Upon the waters of the bay rides in times of peace a commercial fleet representing the nations of the whole world.

A canal connects Manila with the seaport towns on the other side of the island—the eastern side. In the narrow straits the entrance of the bay is the volcano island of Corregidor. During the southwest monsoon, when the tides are highest, ships of 500 tons can anchor in the mouth of the Pasig, under cover of a long jetty, while small warships find shelter in the cove of Cavité nine miles further down.

This cove is protected from the high tides by a long sandy promontory called the Hook. Manila is very favorably situated for general commerce.

It commands all the routes of navigation between the Strait of Londe and the mouth of the Yang-tze-Kiang. Lapraun said of the city that its commercial location was the best in the world.

Up to 1811 it was the connecting point of Spain's trade with her American colonies. Various reports have been printed about the present defences at Manila and the chances of their withstanding a shelling by Dewey's fleet. Some old residents of the Philippines recently arrived in this country say that the forts are antiquated. There are three or four Krupp guns mounted, they say, but most of the armament is of ancient model and utterly unable to cope with the guns of modern warships.

Spain, these persons say, has never prepared for an attack on Manila from without, and not only Manila, but all the harbors of the Philippines are almost entirely without adequate means of defence.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail said lately of the Manila fortifications: "The defences are in a wretched state, and speaking of the threatened bombardment he added: 'Manila must soon succumb.'"

The principal exports of Manila are hemp, cigars, coffee, and sugar. The leading manufacture is cigars, which is a Government monopoly employing 20,000 workers of both sexes.

Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, on the site of a Malay town defended by stockades. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, conqueror of the Philippines and founder of the city, was in defeat in promoting its growth.

He founded the cathedral, which is the metropolitan church of all Catholic Oceania; he established a municipal organization which was confirmed by Philip II. of Spain, and continues to be the form of municipal government today. Chinese laborers and traders settled in great numbers, and in time became very turbulent. In 1603 an insurrection took place and 23,000 Chinese were massacred, notwithstanding which the Chinese population in 1639 was about 30,000.

The severity of imposts and religious persecution again led to an insurrection which terminated in the slaughter of about 25,000 Chinese and the banishment of the rest. They soon returned to the city, however, in large numbers and assisted Admiral Cornish and Sir William Draper in its capture in 1762. The English expedition, composed of 2,300 Europeans and Sepoys, which sailed from Madras, took the city by storm after a siege of ten days.

The Governor and Archbishop agreed to pay \$5,000,000 to save the rich cargoes then lying in port, but the Spanish King refused to ratify the offer. Manila was restored to Spain by the Peace of Paris on Feb. 10, 1763.

Earthquakes have been frequent and disastrous; in that of 1645 3,000 lives were lost, while in that of June, 1863, about 1,000 perished. In March, 1863, about 10,000 houses were burned, some lives were lost, and about 30,000 persons were rendered homeless.

The recent history of the Philippines has been marked by frequent uprisings against the despotism of Spanish rule. There have been two since the beginning of the present Cuban trouble, one of which is still in progress.

DEWEY AS A FIGHTER.

The Struck with the Spanish Not His First by any Means.

Commodore George Dewey first breathed the free air of these United States in the green hills of Vermont sixty-one years ago. He has seen red-hot fighting between then and now—enough to know he hits hardest who hits straightest—and oftentimes and keeps it up indefinitely.

Dewey was appointed to the Naval Academy from Vermont when he was 17 years old, when he graduated in 1858 he went with the steam frigate Washburn on a cruise with the Mediterranean squadron, which lasted until 1859.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.

(From a photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.)

Ensign Dewey was at home when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Just one week later, April 19, 1861, he received his commission as a Lieutenant. He was assigned at once to the steam sloop Mississippi, which was to take part in the fierce fighting of the West Gulf squadron. The Mississippi was a side wheeler of seventeen guns, and was commanded by Commander Melancthon Smith. The West Gulf squadron went at once to the Mississippi River to force his way up.

"The History of Our Navy" thus describes the sort of things the moon on St. Paul, where the Confederates were in hot pursuit, they drew in so close that the gunners almost shot each other.

The Peloponnesus and the Mississippi steamed slowly, with their black hulls at regular intervals shooting the air with lurid fire as they replied to the forts. Ahead of St. Paul, where the Confederates were in hot pursuit, they drew in so close that the gunners almost shot each other.

Improved rates between New York and Atlantic City daily, except Sunday. Connecting Wednesday, May 4, the Atlantic City express will leave foot of West 34th at 1:30 P. M. Connecting and leaving at 2:10 P. M., and arrive Atlantic City 3:30 P. M. Returning leave Atlantic City 8:15 A. M. arrive New York, and at 12:15 P. M. This train will stop only at Camden—Advt.